

# The Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 31, 1824.

WHOLE NO. 157.

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## THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

**I LOVED THEE, LOVE.**  
 I loved thee, love, in those gay hours,  
 When first, in childhood's glee, we play'd  
 Amidst the wondrous' shady bower,  
 Or ramble through the sunny glade.  
 I loved thee, love, in boyhood's day;  
 When fancy first, in vision bright,  
 With pencil dip'd in colour gay,  
 Drew "Hope" upon ambition's height.  
 I loved thee, love, though manhood's day—  
 When blighted now those hours of bliss,  
 And life assumed its train of cares,  
 And seek to meet the joys of this.  
 I loved thee, love, when o'er my head  
 Time spreads her silvery dew—  
 Sweet glist'ning morn'd the dead,  
 My heart shall e'er be true.

CYRUS.

**A FRIEND IN THE EAST.**  
 Oh! could I touch the lyre like Moore,  
 Of days that now are o'er,  
 O'er Lord Byron's harp once try  
 To make the chords of memory.  
 This strain should rise, what'er my lot,  
 When I am gone—forget me not!

Sid the Painter's magic skill,  
 Draw direct pictures at my will—  
 To paint those scenes that charm'd our day,  
 When life was young, and we were gay,  
 But pierc'd scene should hold that spot,  
 When echo cried—"forget me not."

Friend of my soul! by music's power  
 That charms in a happier hour—  
 By dark cliffs and walks of green,  
 Where thou and I have often been—  
 By this gay world that soon is o'er,  
 Forget me not—I ask no more.

WILFRED.

**OH! THINK OF ME.**  
 Oh! think of me when life, in boyhood's years,  
 Enchants thine eyes;  
 Oh! think of me, when manhood's hopes and fears  
 Alternate now.

Oh! think of me when beauty's charms are nigh—  
 When pleasure calls;  
 Oh! think of me when sigh responds to sigh,  
 Is lonely halls.

Oh! think of me amid the howling storm  
 Affection brings;  
 Oh! think of me when Hope's sweet angel form  
 Imparts her wings.

Oh! think of me when the whilst life beats thro' thy heart,  
 With'er'd glow;  
 Oh! think of me, when death's cold dart  
 Shall lay thee low.

**THE MAID I ADORE.**

Ye wide, bear some balm to my ear,  
 Ere I sink in the home of the grave;  
 Ye cannot sweep off the kind tear,  
 That find recollection will crave:

Hark! that voice on you fluttering gale—  
 It strikes his heart to it core:  
 Ah! two faint—but still I bewail  
 The absence of her I adore.

Parrot—oh! how should we part?  
 She rent her grief in a sigh,  
 Jolt that my g-rl-women heart  
 Was severing each earthly tie;

Eyes of cerulean blue  
 Their tresses in anguish did pour,  
 While "alas! dearest Eggar, be true,"  
 Exclaim'd the dear maid I adore.

The wind, either way it would veer,  
 O'er the ocean bore me along;

Seem to bear to my listening ear,

The rents of Emily's to gue;

Even now, in each breeze as it flies,

(The far from my own ha've shore.)

I think I'll hear the sighs

Of the maid, the dear maid I adore.

You rapid all pleasures do seem;

Noth'm for my soul they display;

My moments glide on like a dream,

Which is wear—past away;

It vain is my fortune to plore—

Till I never the sweet maid I adore.

**EDGAR.**

**STANZAS.**

Left the shade by moonlight shed

Upon the new-shed's nestless bed;

Down the steps, softly stealing

Down the kind of feeling;

Soft the touch of amber tress;

And there's a tie of magic art,

Which often, it binds the heart.

Bright the gem where diadem sparkles,

On the brow that rarest darks;

Bright the lamp, when morning shining;

Lures us onward, still repining;

Bright the mete-fade when driven

From the vault of heaven;

Then gen', or lamp, or falling star.

Seest the blush of orient day,

Seest the fragrant leaves of roses;

Seest the dew of night repose;

Seest still the wild note swelling,

When young birds first leave their dwelling;

But not, nor rose, nor eastern sky,

Whil'st sweet Friendship's tie.

Ye men fall from paths of splendour,

Me need not a chain to tender;

He fell—out then his bond was given,

To cheer him while in exile driven;

To guide him to his native sky;

Let this chain, if once we sever,

All it holds be gone—for ever.

WILFRED.

**Piano Fortes and Organs.**

OTHERS, Piano Forte Manufactured,

Street, have finished and supplied

on the most reasonable terms,

want of the above, will find a

most excellent ORGAN of five

feet, made by one of the first makers in

either a church or chas-

eal.

DETACHMENTS OF MUSQUITOES HAVE RECENTLY ARRIVED IN TOWN, AND ARE QUARTERED UPON OUR STREETS. THEY SEEM TO BE LIVELY AND ACTIVE, AND ARE ENTIRELY FREE FROM THE PESTILENT SPIRIT, THAT THEY ARE ATTENTIVE TO THE FRIENDS AND OPPONENTS OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES; AND ANY PERSON RECEIVING TROUBLE-SOME EVIDENCES OF THEIR OWN, AT NIGHT WITHOUT A PAVILION, MAY BE CAUGHT BY THEM.

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strength. Public opinion is all powerful, it protects no man that does wrong, but it will not palliate the faults of him who resists such villainous attempts to make a profit of secrecy.

The following article is copied from "THE BEREAN."

#### TO THE PATRONS OF THE BEREAN.

On the night of the 30th May our whole printing establishment was destroyed by fire, the origin of which remains unknown to us. Every article was consumed; even to our books, and subscription lists, together with the over-copies of "The Berean." The annunciation of this misfortune will be no doubt, an ample apology to our patrons, for the suspension of the work. Although we have lost much—yet we "sorrow not even as others who have no hope": "the spirit of the Berean still lives, and arising like the fabled Phoenix, from the ashes of his predecessor, resolves to prosecute his enquiries on subjects which involve the highest interests of humanity; and to this object he invites his readers in the language of the poet:

"Together let us heat this ample field,  
Try what the open, what the covert yield:  
The latent tracks, the giddy heights explore,  
Of all who blindly creep, or sightless soar;  
Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,  
But VINDICATE THE WAYS OF GOD TO MAN."

As we shall not be able to collect all the names on our list, such as do not receive their paper, will please to inform us. Our recent subscribers, and those who may subscribe in future, shall have the back numbers sent to them, as soon as we can have them reprinted. Our brother Editors, who can sympathise with us in our loss, will please to afford us a testimony of it, by giving this article an insertion in their papers.

Wilmington, (Del.) July 9, 1824.

W. Darby of this city has issued proposals for publishing a new monthly Repository in three parts devoted to Geographical, Historical and Statistical subjects.

"It is intended in the first section to present the reader with geographical sketches of any part of the world which, from particular causes, may claim a peculiar and instantaneous attention; such attention is generally excited by war, political revolution, or recent discovery. These are inexhaustible sources of interest, which, in their occurrence, enforce stimulate, and localize curiosity.

"The 2d section will be historical, and dedicated principally to record the leading events of the present or passing time; but, as many instances must occur, when, to judge of the existing, we are compelled to review the anterior state of nations, the Historical sketches will be often retrospective before what can be considered the present age.

"In many respects, the inhabitants of America occupy the elevated vantage ground of history.—On the western shores of the Atlantic, we are enabled to conceive ourselves seated on an eminence, beneath which, the course of events on the opposing continent is flowing before us. Those events for a lapse of more than fifty centuries we can recall; we can retrace the stream of time to its source. We can summon before us the men of all nations, and demand from the experience of ages, maxims of public and political wisdom, and lessons of private morals. In America, we have the pre-eminent advantage, that, with an ocean between us, which produces the moral and metaphysical effects of time, we are enabled to judge the present state of affairs on the ancient continent, with the cool impartiality of the typhus fever had also set in, and several families were reduced to a scanty morsel once in twenty-four hours. There was a total want of employment.

The marriage of M. Rothschild, of Paris, was shortly to be celebrated at Frankfort. The head of the house of Rothschild, at Frankfort, who has no children, has added a million to the three millions which are the marriage portion of his wife.

A Paris paper of the 16th June announces the removal of Mr. Hyde de Neuville from the post of ambassador at Lisbon and the appointment of the Baron de Royer in his place.

In a petition of the butchers of a large manufacturing town of Lancashire (Eng.) is the following statement:—"The interest of your petitioners is of itself an abundant stimulus to the careful management of their hides and skins.

The intelligence from Sierra Leone Gazettes to the 14th of April, received in the W. Indies, puts the death of Sir Charles McCarthy, beyond all further doubt. Sir Charles fell on the field of battle on the 21st of January at place called Assanacow. The Hon. T. S. Buckle, and J. W. Wetherell, Esq. private Secretary, accompanied Sir Charles into action, and were both killed by his side.

The Cathedral of Derry, in Ireland, is in ruins, the cathedral of a diocese whose rental is estimated at 20,000 pounds sterling. The Bishop, who gets 20,000 pounds sterling per annum from the diocese, has not been within its walls for many a year. The Dean, who has 4000 pounds sterling, has not performed service in it for two years. A late number of the Dublin Evening Post contains a letter on the subject, from a member of Parliament from the county of Derry, a ministerialist and supporter of the Church, in which he condemns the conduct of the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, and mentions that the Church establishment in Ireland is the richest in Europe, and that whilst the Cathedral of Derry had been failing, the endowments of the Bishopric and Deanery had been increasing in wealth.

"In the 3d department the subjects will be purely Statistical, and dedicated to descriptions and notices of public improvements and discoveries, more especially those in the United States. Under this head will be ranged all matter relating to canals, roads, bridges, important post-office regulations, manufactures, mineralogical operations—and, in fine, upon every object connected with the advance or retrogradation of society, in the cultivation of those sciences, or the practice of those arts, conducive to the promotion of individual comfort or aggregate force.

"Each number will be closed by a summary, in which will be briefly reviewed, or rather notices given, of such works as may reach the editor's hands, published upon topics connected with those embraced in the body of the Repository. Books detailing the result of Geographical, Geological, Mineralogical or Hydrographical discovery, will, in a peculiar manner, constitute appropriate subjects of investigation."

Mr. Darby's talents are advantageously known in these departments of knowledge, and it is likely will be enabled to form an interesting Repository. It is anticipated with pleasure that he may receive liberal encouragement to his undertaking.

#### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

[From late English papers, received at New-York.]

A criminal has been executed in France who murdered four wives in succession.

The length of pipes required to light the parish of Mary le Bone, London, with gas, exceeds sixty miles.

The aggregate tonnage of the vessels belonging to the members of the Royal Yacht Club, London, is nearly 5000—and upwards of 500 picked seamen are engaged in navigating them. The vessels are kept for amusement only.

The poet Montgomery has published a collection of pieces, entitled "The Chimney Sweeper's Friend and Climbing Boy's Album." An English journalist remarks that an Album in the hands of one of these sooty readers would soon need to change its name.

Lady Byron has given up her jointure of £2000 per annum to the present Lord Byron.

Steam Engines.—Two companies have been formed in England to work the Mines of the Precious Metals in Mexico. One has a capital of five millions of pounds, sterling, [£22,222,222], the other a capital three millions of pounds sterling (£13,333,333). Those mines have been so long neglected that they are inundated with water. The companies have sent out some engineers and miners, and more are to follow them. They have also sent three steam engines, to pump out the water, each of one thousand horsepower.

Count Winzenrode, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, who was dismissed in consequence of differences which arose between his Sovereign on one part, and Austria, Russia, and Prussia on the other, has quitted his country to reside in North America.

Murray, Bookseller, London, has given Washington Irving 1500*l.* sterling for the copy right of his new novel.

The widow of Riego was in a dying state on the 18th June, and her physicians considered her case utterly hopeless.

An act has recently passed the British Parliament, and received the Royal assent, which contains a clause to punish persons embezzling travellers' money.

#### THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

An article dated Malta, May 26, mentions a sort of rebellion in the upper provinces of Egypt, in which it was supposed that some English travellers had lost their lives. The rebels were headed

pages, in their passage through the Post Office. A similar law would be very advantageous on this side of the water.

In the Court of Chancery, in Dublin, a short time since, after several days argument, it was determined that a bequest to say masses for the soul of the testator, is a legal bequest. It is the first decision on the subject in Ireland.

A man was killed at Canterbury in a boxing match by the blows inflicted by his opponent—The coroner's jury found a verdict of "manslaughter."

Counterfeiting in England.—There was presented at the bank of England, for payment, during the years 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, and to April 27, 1816, £102,480 in forged notes. How many were offered at other banks and the meanwhile in circulation, cannot be known; but from the above, we would reasonably suspect the amount very great.

On the 7th June, a very numerous and highly respectable meeting was held in London, in order to take into consideration the best means of forming an institution for the instruction of children under six years of age. Not less than seven or eight hundred elegantly dressed ladies were present. The Marquis of Lansdowne was in the chair, and Mr. Brougham, Mr. Wilberforce, Sir James Mackintosh and others, took part in the proceedings. Before the meeting separated the subscriptions amounted to 1000 pounds sterling.

The first body of the Turkish troops that will come into action, will be that of the Pacha of Scutari, who is again to make an attempt on Missolonghi—he was expected at Arta by the 15th of the present month, on his way to Acarnania. Several Tartars had arrived at Preveza from Constantinople. They state that the Captain Pacha actually sailed on the 8th of last month.

Letters from Smyrna state that the first division of the Ottoman fleet, under the command of the Patrona Bey, consisting of 12 sail, proceeded from Rhodes to Alexandria, to form a junction with the Egyptian squadron, and to take on board the black Nubian disciplined troops, which are to be commanded by Ibrahim Pacha, the son of the Pacha of Egypt. It is said that they are upwards of 20,000 in number, well armed, and commanded by Mameluke officers; and that they were all trained by a French officer, who is now a Bey with 6000 men under him.

The last advice from Preveza are down to the 1st inst., and they state, that very formidable preparations have been made by the Turkish government for the ensuing campaign; and that no less than five distinct armies will advance against the Greeks in various directions.

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#### IRELAND.

Extract from a letter from an American gentleman now residing in Europe, dated

DUBLIN, June 12, 1824.

This city presents the most extraordinary contrast of poverty and magnificence to be met with in Europe. As you approach it you find the suburbs composed of hovels, the sides of which are partly stone and partly earth, the roofs of turf, the entrances about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, and the whole dimensions of each not exceeding 12 to 14 feet square. These miserable caves, may or may not have a hole for a window, and an aperture on the top to let out the smoke, if the luxury of fire can be afforded. Around the door the dirty children are huddled—not one half are decently clad; some of them still evince notions of civilization by slinking into the house, or turning their bare parts against a wall, as a stranger passes.

I see hundreds whose whole dress, consisting of a mass of rags, of all colors and of all sorts of fabrics, will not furnish one piece of cloth eight inches square!—ad these tatters seemed to be sewed together only to prevent them from derusting each other.

I am here giving you no high colored picture, nor am I selecting a few rare instances. I restrain myself within the bounds of veritable accuracy—I am talking of what composes the whole environs of Dublin, and embraces a very large portion of its 200,000 inhabitants. There is nothing in France, Germany, or Holland, and I think nothing in Italy, that approaches the spectacles of raggedness, poverty and wretchedness which swarm in Dublin.

Having passed the suburbs, the dwellings improve; and on reaching Sackville-streets, you imagine yourself in one of the most elegant cities of Europe. In walking over the city, the late parliament house, (now the bank,) the exchange, the quay along the liffey, and several of the public squares, excite the stranger's admiration. There is no part of London which can compare with the centre of Dublin in beauty and magnificence.

But in turning the eye from the architectural splendor which surrounds him, upon the crowds which flow along the streets, the stranger will be struck with the metely nature of the throng.—Here is a lass almost buoyant with satin and feathers; there is a trembling girl of 18, purple from cold—shrinking from shame, and drawing around her the poor rags which, with all her care, scarce cover her body; here is an *Esquise*, perfume the air as he passes, with rings on his fingers, diamonds in his broach, and a gemmed quizzing glass at his side; there is an honest fellow who cannot afford her a coat, summer or winter, know not the luxury of shoe stocking, and whose whole wardrobe, consisting of but two articles, viz. a tattered jacket, and about half a pair of small clothes; and not to multiply pictures, while the Lord Lieutenant dashes by in a coach and four, the stranger gazes with the gallant and costly pageant, while he empties his pockets to satisfy the throng of beggars who pray him in the name of God to give them a penny.

You will not wonder that my interest was soon excited for Ireland, after witnessing these scenes. If such misery prevails in Dublin, where more charitable societies exist for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of mankind, than in any other city in the world, what must be the state of the remoter parts of Ireland? From my own observation, and the uniform testimony of intelligent people here, I think I may safely affirm that there is not so wretched a community on the globe as that of a great part of Ireland. How, indeed, can it be otherwise? All the lands in this island belong to rich proprietors, who live out of the kingdom, and spend abroad all that they can scrape from the soil. What else than poverty can be the lot of a country thus situated? And when you examine the subject more in detail, you find things still worse than, from a general statement, could have been imagined.

Many of the proprietors employ agents who reside in England, and let the lands to sub-agents, called land pirates, or middle-men, who monopolize the soil, and exact what is called rack-rent from the peasants. Nor is rack-rent the most serious burthen which this devoted people have to bear. Every tenth part of the produce of the soil is wrested from them by the ministers of the Church of England, in whose religion they do not believe; while they are still obliged to support their own ministers, in whom they do believe.

What can five millions of people, thus situated, do? Watched by a military of twenty-four thousand men; hunted, shot, and gibbeted, if they do not silently and quietly submit to the grinding heel of oppression; despised on account of their faith; even the protestants of their own country, who know and acknowledge the oppression of the Government, still reconciled to that Government and its oppression, because directed against hated *Papacy*; deserted by their rich and powerful countrymen, who should protect them; and their men of talents converted into traitors, and abettors of the Government, by that "*universal solvent*," British soap! What, I say, can five millions of people, thus situated, do? Shall they turn protestants? It is against human nature to embrace the faith of those we hate—to adopt the religion of those who, to our fathers and ourselves, have ever held the relation of oppressors. Shall they petition? Petitions are unheard. What, again, shall they do? I hesitate not to say that *REBELLION* is the duty of Ireland, as soon as there is the least chance that they can so far succeed as to obtain entire religious freedom, and such provisions as shall make their country a desirable residence to the rich, and not a degraded, storned province.

That things are strongly tending to a general change in Ireland I cannot doubt. The subject of tythes in England, (notwithstanding the clergy insist that they are of divine ordination, and that the Quarterly Review maintains that they are only a part of the rent of land, the clergy being co-proprietors with the landlord,) is one which excites extensive disapprobation. With respect to Ireland, the system of tythes is felt to be still more liable to reprehension. That so poor a people should be obliged to pay 4000 dollars a year, (which is stated to be the average of Irish benefices, to ecclesiastics,) many of whom

instead of living among the people, and ministering to their spiritual and temporal welfare, betake themselves to the fashionable pleasures of Bath and Cheltenham, heedless of their duty, and careless that they are revelling on wealth wrung out by blood, is a thing certainly not to be praised. But that the free Episcopalianism in Ireland, not amounting to more than one tenth of the population should be the *Established Church*, and the rest for its support, begins to be considered; in these days of growing light and toleration too monstrous to be defended. Add to this another consideration that the Catholics are rapidly increasing—that they are growing more deeply conscious of their rights—more settled in their series of redress—and you glance at my reasons for supposing some change must ere long take place in Ireland, either by concession or force.

#### WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

It is rumoured at Washington that it is the intention of the Navy Department very speedily to call into service, Com. JAMES BARRON.

Rapid Travelling.—The Canal Boat General Jackson, belonging to the Erie Transportation Company, left Albany the 15th of the present month, for Brockport, with 15 tons of merchandise, and returned the 24th, with 280 barrels of flour, having accomplished the trip in nine days and three hours!

John Randolph, Esq. arrived at Kinsale, Ireland, in the packet ship Nestor, after a pleasant and speedy passage from New York.

Cotton Duck, manufactured at Colt's mills, Patterson, (N. J.) appears to be equal to the Russia Duck in strength, and is certainly superior in whiteness. A suit of sails of this Duck is equally as cheap, and more durable than the foreign fabric.

Governor Troup, of Georgia, has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of 200 dollars for the apprehension of Mark Combs of Baldwin county, charged with the murder of Alfred Cray. Combs is about five feet eight inches high, black hair and eyes, small whiskers, has a low down look, and is about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age.

It is feared (says the Savannah Republican of the 8th inst.) that much damage has been done to the Cotton crop in the upper country, by the late drought.

The honorable E. G. Stanley, Mr. J. S. Worthley, Jr. and Mr. J. E. Dennison, members of the British Parliament, have arrived at New-York from Liverpool.

The Doylestown Correspondent says—The appointment of Dr. Samuel Moore, late Member of Congress from that District, to the office of Director of the Mint, is one which will give universal satisfaction to those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.—His business talent—his industrious habits—and his correct judgment—eminently qualify him for the duties of that responsible office.

It is said that the Cadets at West Point are held in readiness to march to New-York on the arrival of Gen. La Fayette.

The Summer Fever has resumed its prey upon the inhabitants of the Ohio shores. An intelligent writer from that quarter says, "God only knows what it may come to in August," we hope not to what it did the last summer.

The numerous suicides of which the papers are full, are evidences that healthful and productive seasons, have no effect in removing that melancholy which leads to the commission of a crime so unnatural.

A detachment of one hundred and seventy United States troops, left Albany on the 21st instant, by water transport, destined for the Upper Lakes, under the command of Captain Wager, accompanied by Lieuts. Harrison, Morton and Morris.

Cherries, called "Frazer's Black Tartarian," growing at Newark, N. J. have been exhibited, which measured three inches in circumference, their weight being about four to the ounce.

By the report of a committee of the town of Brooklyn, (Long Island,) it appears that there are stored in different magazines in that town, and within a short distance of the city of New York, between three and four thousand casks of gunpowder, exclusive of what is contained in a magazine belonging to the United States, which is said in the report to be of the port.

The Utica (N. Y.) Sentinel mentions as an instance of the reverse of trade, that Messrs. Field and Clarke, wholesale crockery merchants of that town, have received several orders from New-York and Albany for Canot Potters Earthenware. So much for a little enterprise.

Travelling.—A passage in the steam boat, from Alexandria, District of Columbia, to Norfolk, only costs three dollars and fifty cents, including meals and table drink. The distance, at a rough guess, is 250 miles. And the competition on the Hudson, has reduced the price of a passage between New-York and Albany, from 5 or 6 dollars to 2.

At Roxbury, Massachusetts, a sale of Saxon sheep lately took place, which brought from 40 to 140 dollars per head.

Sweet Potatoes.—A person in South Carolina, raised the past season 800 bushels sweet potatoes on an acre! placing the vines singly in their beds, an inch apart. The same person had one potatoe 2 feet 9 inches long, and another which weighed 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds!

The Sloop of War Ontario, Capt. John B. Nicholson, commander, sailed from New-York, last week, for the Mediterranean.

A further loan for the New-York Canal, of four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, on stock bearing an interest of 5 per cent, has recently been concluded, upon which the State has obtained from the lenders a premium of (within a fraction) of ten per cent.

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which, it is supposed will realize 20 dollars. He is also to supply the English house, but it was refused. The present militia system, the 29th of November last, of nearly all which went to the British inspectors, a class of people in our humble opinion, be very ill.

Board of Health of Savannah, under the unexampled health of the day, when the Board commenced their only twenty-eighteenth period there have been but four (P.M.) Springs, much farther instant, Mrs. Adams, the lady of State, the hon. Mr. Williams, of Congress from Mississippi, and Mr. Hershell, has been tried before a court at Boston, on a charge of having committed, under false pretences, Dry Goods, from different Mercury, confined, and seven years Wallace, alias John Jones, a gentleman from Manchester, was tried the present month, and found guilty. Sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the bay of Quine Island Church, to be called the West Episcopal Canadian Church.

#### CAPTURE OF PIRATES.

The schooner Elizabeth, Allen, arrived at Baltimore, states, that they left that place on the 23d inst., about a mile from Matanzas, a Colombian privateer, under convoy of the U.S. s.s. Terrier, to the mouth of the harbor, where they fell in with the U.S. ship John Adams, bound to New York, and with her off Abaco. About two hours, and parted with him. The accounts were previous to the sailing of the E. accounts were of two more American vessels, (one of which "New York" on her stern,) being taken by the pirates, and carried to Seapawa. On the 26th, after Matanzas, a Colombian privateer, (armed with one long gun,) fell in with the pirates, consisting of two schooners and a sloop, and brought them into close action; after a desperate engagement, killing many, captured the two ships. The feluccas made escape with sweeps, and came into Matanzas, where they were imprisoned by the authorities of the place. Their confinement was supposed to be a mere punishment. The pirates reported that the Colombian privateer had captured them on the deck of the first s.s. after ascertaining their characters.

#### CARDINAL CURIOSITY IN CLINTON.

Near the top of Mountain, under the first cliff of rock, about a mile and a half from the road leading to Niagara, (the Canadian shore,) is situated a large Cave,

which, about a rod from its mouth, is a hole which flows the whole year. About the 1st of March, the water issuing from the rocks forms large pieces of ice. During the summer the ice continues to form. In the year, about the end of September, as the weather gets cooler, the ice disappears, and is so formed, during the cold winter, until the ensuing spring. The water is

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